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RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR.

The grim power of Russian despotism has finally succeeded in carrying out the first act of a great drama, or rather tragedy. By its usual methods of deception it forced Japan to appeal to arms to demand and maintain her existence. That Japan is fully able to do so of this, there is no question in the mind of any ordinary observer of the world's doings. It is true that Japan has no standing army as large as Russia. At least, the syndicate articles printed in some of our newspapers and written by individuals commissioned to represent here Russia's interests have spread the idea of an army larger than that of all the combined armies of Europe. In this, of course, there is no truth-it is only a bluff, though of the two contending powers Russia's army is, of course, the larger. Nevertheless, the advantages are on the side of Japan, which can place every available man in the field, while Russia could not begin to do anything of the 'cind. Indeed, it is very doubtful whether Russia could place one-fifth of her army in eastern Asia. Not only are there strong rumors of Balkan complications -and who in this world has a more just grievance against Russia than the Turkish empire—which necessitate a large army in southern and southeastern European Russia, but it is probably the only imperial power today whose internal foes can be found in every part of its dominions. There is scarcely a well-populated province in that empire where thousands of people under some pretext or another have not been for years driven to desperation by the brutality of that relentless by that oligarchy. There is scarcely one home out of 50 where a son or a daughter, a sister or a brother, has not been imprisoned in her dungeons, exiled into Siberia or hanged for participation-real or supposed-in the revolutionary movement against the imperial government-or, rather, misgovernment. Because of these and many other similar wrongs the greater part of Russia's army must be kept at home guarding her own subjects. Such is the actual condition that prevails in

that empire. Japan, however, represents a most remarkable contrast. Not only is every soldier and sailor ready and anxious to respond to the call of his government, but every available man in that island empire would take up arms of his own free will and accord, should his government need him. This is best proven by the fact that Japan it is claimed on good authority, already has an army in and about Corea, which came over in the capacity of laborers, mechanics and traders, and which at a given signal would be in perfect readiness. Such a thing would be an absolute impossibility in the case of men of Russia, for no soldier would ever turn up were he once on the other side of Russia's boundary line. Furthermore, in intelligence the Japanese soldier is on the whole superior to the Russian, for it must not be forgotten that according to Russian official sources over one-

half of her soldiers are illiterate. As to the naval strength of the two powers, competent authorities declare that the Japanese navy is to the Russian as 19 to 14, and in addition thereto the Japanese, in the very nature of his being an islander, is a good seaman, while the Russian is the poorest seaman in the world, since the vast majority of them have never seen the sea until drawn into military service and

assigned to some war vessel. The commissary and hospital departments of the two powers represent items of fully as much importance as their actual fighting forces, both on land and on sea. In Russia the commissary department at all times, and especially in war times, has ever been the greatest scandal in that land, and across the sea to Madrid, where the this has never been due to the contractors, but to the officers-from commissary sergeant up to the commissary general. Of course in nearly every

barovka, which translated means "bribery headquarters." In Japan, however, the case is entirely different-at least, no one has ever heard of any bribery and corruption in her military and naval affairs, and there are no "bribery headquarters" in the Japanese empire. The question of finance, the most im-

portant of all-at least, in the judgment of the greatest of generals-the advantages are all on the Japanese side. Even in times of peace it has been hard of late years for bankrupt Russia to obtain funds. Of this the world has seen a good example when some years ago Russia tried to obtain money to build her trans-Siberian and other Asiatic railways. Though she finally succeeded, it was only after a long effort, and only for an industrial enterprise. But for warlike operations, when her success means the dismembering of an empire and possible complications involving all the great powers, it is certainly doubtful whether Russia could obtain the money she wants. In the case of Japan matters stand entirely different, to prove which by the latter are less, but for the the world needs no additional informa-

There is another item which, if it toes not now, will in time prove of the highest possible importance to Japanit is the universal sympathy for Japan in this struggle. The world at large understands only too well that, though Japan was forced by Russia to take the initiative, he real aggressor is not at Tokio, but at St. Petersburg. The world knows that for many months past nothing but soldiers, supplies and war materials have been carried on the trans-Siberian railroad, while additional warships were dispatched with all possible haste to the scene of operations in the far east. In fact, the world knows that Russia has not done anything to give her pretended desire for peace the least appearance of sincerity, but on the contrary her actions all along the line of preparations and diplomacy was to drive Japan to such desperation as would result in an appeal to arms. The world further knows that Russia

is the only power today whose sole

policy is that of conquest, and should that monstrous absolutism in manbrute gulse succeed in this war, it would mean the dismemberment of power. There is scarcely one peasant China, and in due course of events out of a hundered that has not been re- it would only become a question of work. That is, the employer will pay duced to poverty by taxation, extor- time as to who should be its next vic- so much for so many hours' service in tion and general plunder as carried on tim. This is the history if Russia, and the household, just as the employer this is why the whole world is in full sympathy with the heroic efforts of the Japanese people, who, strange as it may seem, are fighting for civilization against a Caucasian race who throughout the whole of its history has been the uncompromising enemy of every cardinal principle on which modern civilization rests. This is why the whole world is in full sympathy with the heroic effort of the Japanese people and herein is the actual source of that firm conviction in every human breast that should Japan fail in dealing that ignoble aggressor the mortal blow it so justly deserves, the great powers will step in with something like a repetition of the famous Berlin congress of 1878, the results of which will be final and unmistakable. On the other hand, should Japan come out victorious, as indications seem to point, the world will certainly applaud her achievement, while Russia will be obliged to give up all she struggled for. Manchuria will not fall into the paws of "the bear that call at all hours, and to a superintenwalks like a man," and the integrity of dence of action which while in many China will be preserved, whatever the instances doubtless salutary nevertheoutcome of the struggle between Russia and Japan may prove, and Russia in either case would not gain what she now expects to gain. The whole world belong to themselves.

EXHIBITING COLUMBUS

is against her.

Advices come that the government of Santo Domingo, or the push there which seems to be it, has offered to exhibit the remains of Christopher Columbus at the St. Louis fair for a consideration of \$100,000. The New York Commercial offers the suggestion that the St. Louis fair board should be cautious about this matter, for well known reasons. In discussing the matter the Commercial says:

That is all right, but which Christopher Columbus is this? There seems to be more than one of him. If memory serves us right, there was a Christopher Columbus-or a handful of dust that was supposed to be hedisinterred at Havana about the time that American troops ocupied that town a few years ago and was toted thing was reinterred with great pomp and ceremony.

Now, before the Santo Domingo offer is acepted, we suggest, in the insuch case the contractors are made to terest of fair play and as a matter of

suffer for the simple reason that it business, that bids be requested from would not do to punish any officer, as different owers or custodians of the affairs of a dressmaker who failed for Correct Clothes for Men that would shake the confidence of the remains of the immortal discoverer. a small amount. people in the governing crew. It is a Very likely there are more than two remarkoble thing that the very name of him and, to avoid showing any of one of the most important supply prejudice, blas or partiality, the St. headquarters in eastern Siberia is Kna- Louis exposition managers should give each possessor of a "remains" an opportunity to be heard. No one knows but that the Dominicans are putting an exorbitant price on their article, and the best way that these managers can make sure of not being imposed upon is to open the matter to general competition. They would be certain of getting a "remains" of Chrisopher Columbus of some kind in this way and of getting it on reasonable

This is the only fair and businesslike way to proceed in the premises.

WHY GIRLS DISLIKE HOUSEWORK The ever-pressing problem of how to get good domestics seems to be pressin with unusual weight upon the housewives just now, says the San Francisco Examiner. At the bottom the problem is a social one. Most girls who have to be self-supporting prefer the store and the factory to housework, not because the money rewards and material comforts offered reason that domestic service entails a surrender of personal liberty and social

It is absurd, of course, that in a republic all honest work should not be deemed equally honorable, but the spirit of caste has been brought over from the old world, and American girls have an invincible repugnance against confessing themselves inferior to anybody. So they avoid occupations which would cause them to be "looked down on," however unjustly and fool-

The girl who works in a store or shop has fixed hours. Her day's toll done, she is her own mistress, precisely as a workman is his own master.

It is not so with the domestic. In the great majority of cases the employer insists on regarding her relations to her servant as feudal. She feels, somehow, that she is the girl's guardian, and has the right to supervise her incomings and outgoings, to question her about what she does in her leisure, and to be her "mistress" as well as employer.

All this meddling is usually kindly meant, but none the less it reduces the girl from the status of a free employee to that of a vassal.

The time will come when housework will be done on the same terms as other ndw pays for the services of the carpenter, or plumber, and will no more think of having anything to say about the private concerns of the houseworker than she now does of inquiring into the personal affairs of the carpenter or plumber.

And when that time comes-when the houseworker ceases to be the protege of the mistress, subject to patronage, cross-questioning and reproof as to matters beyond the work paid for, the "servant girl problem" will solve likelf. Then caste prejudice will no longer have food to feed on, for the houseworker will be independent as any other worker.

The custom of girls living at home and going to the employer's house to do their tasks, as girls go to the store and factory, is a growing one, and should be encouraged. It has its inconveniences, but it makes for personal freedom, for emancipation from the condition of the "servant," liable to less causes that dislike for housework which is so deeply felt among girls who have a natural American desire to

Woman Appointed Receiver.

New York, March 16 .- For the first time in the history of bankruptcy proceedings here a woman has been appointed to a receivership. She is a lawyer recently admitted to the bar

have taken numerous other so-called remodies at without avail and I find that Cascarets relieve ove in a day than all the others I have taken ould in ayar."

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and was selected to take charge of the

LOOKING TO CANADA.

State Department Issues Orders Not To Arm Jiminez.

New York, March 16.-Instructions. are understood to have been received by officials of the Clyde steamship line from the state department at Washington to accept no more arms and ammunition for the Jiminez revolutionists n Santo Domingo. General Jiminez is said to be arranging for munitions of war from Canada.

Horse Out of Race.

New York, March 16 .- McChesney, the great race horse, owned by E. E. Smathers, of this city, has been declared out of the Metropolitan handicap, the opening stake of the Westchester Racing Association, and it is not thought likely that the horse will race until later at the Morris park spring meeting.

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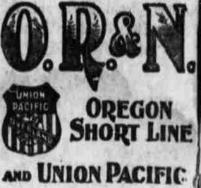
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